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FEBRUARY 27, 1918.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

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Every Friday.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, L



# The Illustrated London News

of FEBRUARY 23 contains illustrations of—

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF: GENERAL SIR HENRY H. WILSON, K.C.B., D.S.O.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE LORDS.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE: ONE MEANS OF MEETING IT.

THE PROSECUTION OF COLONEL REPINGTON AND THE "MORNING POST."

A CAPTURED GOTH.

FIXING AN AEROPLANE'S BOMBS.

PARACHUTE DESCENTS FROM KITE-BALLOONS.

A LITTLE AIR-RAID. VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

THE MEAT-CARD ILLUSTRATED: RATIONS SHOWN PICTORIALY.

RATIONED AND UNRATIONED: FORMS OF FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE TRANSPORT ARAGON: LAST SCENES.

A GALLANT ACT BY BRITISH DESTROYERS.

A MACHINE-GUN DUEL IN THE CLOUDS.

BRITISH GUN-POWER ON THE WESTERN FRONT: RAIL-MOUNTED GIANTS.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

GERMAN SACRILEGE: A CRUCIFIX USED AS OBSERVATION POST.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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# THE WAR





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ON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.  
SDAY, FEB. 20, 1918.

# The Illustrated War News



GAS-MASKED FRENCH GUNNERS AT WORK: A SHOT JUST FIRED.

*French Official Photograph.*



## THE GREAT WAR.

**THE VERSAILLES INCIDENT CLOSED—RAIDS, GUN-FIRE, AND PATROL WORK ON THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONT—DASHING PENETRATIONS—A REMARKABLE WEEK IN AIR-FIGHTING—THE LONDON RAIDS—ITALIAN INCIDENTS.**

GENERAL satisfaction, needless to say, resulted from the outcome of the Versailles incident in Parliament. When Mr. Lloyd George, on Feb. 19, delivered his more detailed explanation to the House of Commons, he made it clear that the proposed changes arose from no personal motives, but were prompted solely by considerations of public expediency. On the granting of executive functions to the Council, Sir William Robertson had been offered the position of British military representative, with an increase of salary. This he did not see his way to accept. A further proposal that he should remain Chief of the Imperial General Staff, subject to certain modifications, also failed to obtain Sir William's consent.

He wished, it appeared, that the Versailles representative should be his subordinate. Sir William himself proposed to attend the Council, as

occasion might permit. The Government's view that the British representative on the Supreme Allied Council must have liberty of instant independent action led to the recent difficulty, which was finally solved by Sir William Robertson's acceptance of the Eastern Home Command, the appointment of Sir Henry Wilson to be Chief of the Imperial General Staff, while Sir Henry Rawlinson went to Versailles. The proceedings in Par-

liament dissipated all uncomfortable rumours of crisis. Mr. Asquith welcomed the explanation, merely regretting that it came a week late. He



ON ONE OF THE SECTORS OF THE BRITISH WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN PIONEERS CROSSING A FLANDERS RIVER BY A FIELD BRIDGE MADE WITH "DUCK-BOARDS" FOR ROADWAY.

*Canadian War Records.*



PASSING THROUGH LONDON WHILE ON THEIR WAY TO JOIN U.S. RED CROSS UNITS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AMERICAN NURSES WAITING FOR ADMISSION TO SEE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—[Photograph by C.N.]

made no criticisms that put on record his opinion should have acceded to request that the Versailles be his (Sir William's) duty to the late Chief of the who has been much pro work, but for his patriotic of a lesser post—a th sinister, incident was

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# WORK ON KABLE WEEK

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made no criticisms that challenged a division, but put on record his opinion that the Government should have acceded to Sir William Robertson's request that the Versailles representative should be his (Sir William's) deputy. With high tributes to the late Chief of the Imperial General Staff—who has been much praised not only for his great work, but for his patriotic and soldierly acceptance of a lesser post—a threatening, and for a time sinister, incident was closed.

To "get on," therefore, "with the war." The period opened with brief reports of the usual kind from the Western Front. Patrol encounters, raids, and intermittent gun-fire were again the chief features. These it becomes tedious to describe the less important of in detail, for one week differeth little from another in these times. But something, perhaps, is to be learnt from

together with a machine-gun. On the 19th both artilleries exchanged compliments at Epéhy and Armentières. During the night the hostile gun-fire became very heavy east of Arleux-en-Gohelle, east of Vimy, and declared itself as preparation for an attack, which was duly delivered in some force, only to be completely repulsed. At the same time, the British pulled off a smart local operation north-west of Wytschaete, and took prisoners. On the 20th a hostile raid near Armentières came to nothing. The enemy's gun-fire during the same twenty-four hours was directed chiefly to points near St. Quentin and La Bassée. On the 21st New Zealand troops made a useful raid near Polygon Wood, and enemy guns were busy at Flesquières. It is now known that the recent extension of the British front carries the line from St. Quentin to a point near



IN MEMORY OF CANADIANS WHO FELL IN THE FIGHTING AT "HILL 70": THE OPEN-AIR SERVICE WHICH GENERAL CURRIE AND HIS STAFF ATTENDED.—[Canadian War Records]

noting the localities of the actions. On the 17th the principal patrol work was undertaken by our troops between St. Quentin and Cambrai; the British beat off a hostile raid at Poelcapelle; and during the day the enemy's guns were busy in the St. Quentin, Lens, and Armentières sectors, and also north-east of Ypres. The British artillery was not reported active. On the 18th a post in the Arras region was unsuccessfully raided by the enemy; the Portuguese troops took some prisoners near Neuve Chapelle; patrol encounters and successful British raids occurred near Messines and Epéhy. Gun-fire, chiefly enemy, rose to some activity south of the Arras-Cambrai road, at Lens, Armentières, and north-east of Ypres. The Canadians scored a neat success south of Lens; while, south of Houthulst Forest, Lancashire, Border, and Yorkshire troops raided German positions on a wide front, killed many of the enemy, and captured twenty-seven prisoners,

La Fère. The clean country is a welcome change to our troops.

While these operations fill up the immediate days, the British troops await with quiet confidence the coming great attack in the West. They are resolved to make the enemy pay the full price when he comes.

After the fine French exploit near the Butte-du-Mesnil, recorded in our last article, a sharp artillery duel continued in that sector for the best part of twenty-four hours. On the Meuse, in the Woevre, and in Upper Alsace gun-fire on both sides was also fairly violent, and numerous raids were reported. The western end of the Aisne front next woke up, and at Chavignon the artillery activity was "somewhat great." The same description applied to the sectors east of Rheims and in Champagne. At Auberive the enemy undertook a raid without result. On the 18th the duel was continued around Bois Mortier



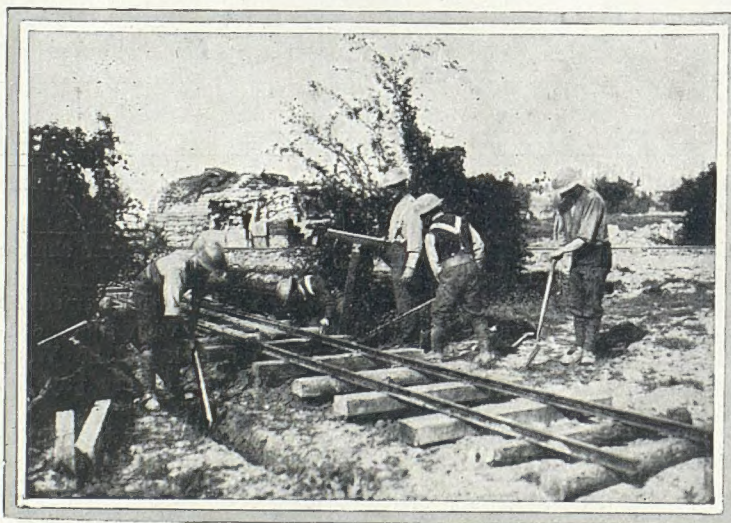
and Vauxillon, on the Aisne, and in Champagne a heavy burst of gun-fire was the prelude to a determined attempt of the enemy to win back the positions he had lost on the 13th at the Butte du Mesnil. The Germans gained a brief footing in some advanced trenches, but were driven out after a lively fight which gave our Allies a few prisoners. The 19th passed without any raiding or patrol operation worthy of note, but the artillery fire rose to violence again at Chavignon. Similar heavy fire was reported from St. Gobain (west of Laon) and Bezonvaux (in the Verdun region). On the 20th, enemy raids were reported from Coucy and the Argonne. In Lorraine the French made another deep penetration on a wide front north of Bures and east of Moncel. The operation resembled that of the Butte-du-Mesnil in its method and result—a sharp and sudden attack carried through with brilliant dash and success. The first estimate of prisoners was 400, corrected later to 525. The gun-fire record of the 20th showed both sides “fairly violent” in Champagne, at the Butte-du-Mesnil, and in the Vosges. On the 21st an enemy raid in the Oivre region failed under French fire.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the week's fighting was the Allies' splendid record of successes in the air. In four days the British brought down and destroyed 48 machines, and drove down 50;

received twenty-six heavy bombs on the railway station, and on the 20th large factories and the railway works suffered at Permasens. The attack on Thionville was the third during the week. A few days earlier, 400 bombs were dropped on aerodromes near Ghent, Tournai, and Laon; while the station and sidings at Conflans were



ROUTE-MARCHING ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CANADIAN CAVALRY, WITH A MACHINE-GUN SECTION, ON THE MOVE IN REAR OF THE BATTLE-LINE.  
*Canadian War Records.*



RAILWAY TRACK LAYING ON A CANADIAN SECTION OF THE WESTERN FRONT: ADJUSTING AND BENDING ONE OF THE RAILS AT A CURVE.  
*Canadian War Records.*

in the same period the French accounted for 26, and the Italians for 2—making a total enemy loss of 126 machines. On the night of the 19th another raid was made on German towns; Thionville

visited by low-flying machines and heavily hit. The list of attacks lengthened day by day, and thirty-six hours' continuous activity was reported. Trèves gasworks burst into flames, an ammunition

dump near Courtrai and numerous billets were soundly bombed. Down to Feb. 20 only one of our machines was reported missing in the series of combats.

On three consecutive nights—Feb. 16, 17, and 18—hostile aircraft crossed the British coast. On the first occasion only one machine reached the capital, and killed 11 persons and injured 1. On the second occasion, 19 were killed and 34 injured. On the third night there were no casualties, none of the enemy machines having got through.

On the Italian front the artillery struggled in spasms in Val Giudicaria, on Mont Tomba, and on the Piave, which the British again forced to raid the enemy's advanced trenches. Brisk air warfare on both sides and hostile bombing of towns in Venetia knew no pause. The town populations now migrate to the country for

the night. Three hostile aviation camps were attacked, and Innsbruck station bombed. Venice and Padua were again visited by enemy aeroplanes.

LONDON: FEB. 23, 1918.



## Bombardment



## MANNED BY SEAMEN

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## Bombardment-Raiding by Rail on the Western front.



MANNED BY SEAMAN-GUNNERS FROM FRENCH NAVAL PORTS: AN ARMOURED TRAIN STANDING BY.

From the first week of the war, in August 1914, detachments of French navy gunners (*canonniers marins*) have been at the front as heavy artillerymen. They have done notable work on many sectors of the Western Front. During the German advance towards Paris they garrisoned forts round the capital. Then some of them served at Verdun, taking heavy naval guns with them; others, on

the Belgian coast and at Dunkirk; others, again, in Champagne, in Lorraine, and on the Somme. On certain sectors, the *canonniers marins* serve in armoured trains, such as that shown here, the armoured cars mounting 19-centimetre (7.6 inch) guns. They have carried out many successful railway bombardment raids, and have repeatedly been "mentioned" in Army orders.



## The British Military Representative at Versailles.



## TO REPRESENT BRITAIN ON THE WAR COUNCIL AT VERSAILLES: GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.

General Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose appointment as British Military Representative on the Allied War Council at Versailles was recently announced by the Prime Minister, has taken a memorable part in the war on the Western Front. He went out first in October 1914 in command of the 4th Corps (including the famous 7th Division) which so heroically held the line near Ypres, and later fought at

Neuve Chapelle and Loos. In 1916 he was appointed to command the new Fourth Army, and when the Battle of the Somme began was at first in command on the whole front there, later handing over part to Sir Hubert Gough. General Rawlinson's men captured Contalmaison, High Wood, Delville Wood, and Guillemont, entered Péronne, and advanced close to St. Quentin.—[Photo. by Russell.]

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## APPOINTED CHIEF OF

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## The New Chief of the Imperial General Staff.



### APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF AT THE WAR OFFICE : GENERAL SIR HENRY WILSON, K.C.B.

General Sir Henry Wilson, who succeeds Sir William Robertson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, went out in August 1914 as Assistant Chief of the General Staff to Sir John French. He has held important positions as Corps Commander and as *Liaison* officer with the French Higher Command. He is very popular with the French Army, and his appointment has been

warmly welcomed in France. Before the war he had been for four years Director of Military Operations, and had previously been Commandant at the Staff College. He served in South Africa, first as Brigade-Major of an infantry brigade, and afterwards as D.A.A.G. at Army Headquarters. He also fought in the Burmese Expedition of 1886-88, and was wounded.—[Photo. by Lafayette.]



## With the Canadians on the Western front.



CAVALRY DURING TRAINING: AN INSPECTION BY GENERAL SIR CHARLES CAVANAGH, K.C.B.; A CHARGE.

For one reason or another, many people, when they hear the Canadians talked about, think only of infantry, or, perhaps, sometimes, artillery. One has heard so often of the marvellous heroism of the Canadian battalions, from the time of the second battle of Ypres in 1915, and more so than ever since the epic exploit of Vimy, that one is apt to overlook that all arms of the service are

represented among the divisions of the Canadian Army at the Front. For that reason, other things apart, the illustrations on this page and elsewhere of Canadian cavalry units in training on the fringe of the battle-area—work that goes on continuously at all times—should serve as a useful reminder.—[Canadian War Records.]



A CAVALRY MACHIN

These photographs and the of Canadian cavalry troopers in the late autumn, have lication. The actual subjec organisation for battlefield in France and Flanders.



# With the Canadians on the Western front.

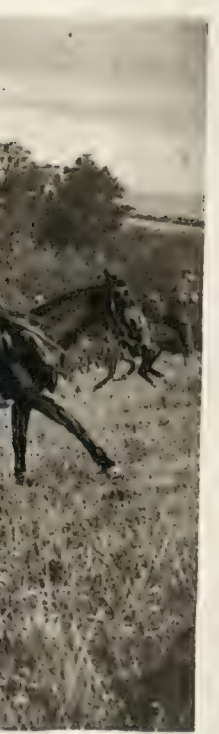


A CAVALRY MACHINE-GUN UNIT DURING TRAINING: ABOUT TO COME INTO ACTION; FIELD COVER.

These photographs and the companion pair in the present number, of Canadian cavalry troopers on the Western Front during training in the late autumn, have just been officially released for publication. The actual subjects here seen show how complete is the organisation for battlefield work of the Canadian cavalry brigades in France and Flanders. Every cavalry unit is completely fitted

out for taking the field, and the general organisation is equally complete. Each mounted corps is provided with its own section of mounted machine-gunners—exactly as are the regiments of the Mother Country cavalry brigades. Mule teams, as seen in the upper illustration, are mostly employed to carry the machine-guns, with mountings and gear.—[Canadian War Records.]

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## The Italian Navy's Piave flotilla Service,

to Bar the Pass



### ON PATROL DUTY ON THE COASTWISE CANALS AND THE LAGOONS OF

The Lower Piave in the neighbourhood where the river enters the Adriatic, becomes largely a delta of marshy, reed-grown islets amid swamps and shallow lagoons. A number of canals intersect the district, linking inland places on the Venetian Plain with the main river channels, for barge and small craft traffic in ordinary times. These minor waterways are proving

### THE LOWER PIAVE: ONE OF THE

of value to the Italian defence-system of shallow draught keep constantly river where the enemy may threaten



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to Bar the Passage Across the River Estuary.



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delta of marshy, reed-grown  
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THE LOWER PIAVE: ONE OF THE ITALIAN NAVY MOTOR GUN-BOATS.

of value to the Italian defence-system towards the mouth of the Piave. Motor gun-boats of the Italian Navy and armed launches of shallow draught keep constantly patrolling the waterways, in readiness to concentrate at any point within the delta of the river where the enemy may threaten a crossing. The gun-boats bombard Austrian riverside outposts.—[Italian Official Photograph.]



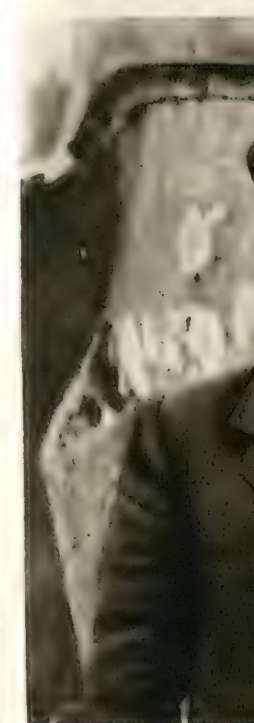
# With the R.f.C. on Eastern Campaigning Grounds.



## IN MESOPOTAMIA AND PALESTINE: FITTING AN AEROPLANE ENGINE; LINED UP FOR A FLIGHT.

Alike on the wide-stretching, open plains of Mesopotamia, and across the low sand-hills and arid scrub-covered wastes of Palestine, which extend in belts and tracts between the fertile patches in parts of the country, aircraft prove invaluable for, in particular, scouting and reconnaissance work. Even at low altitudes a wide expanse can be overlooked and hostile movements observed for

prompt report by wireless to headquarters. At about a thousand feet up a horizon range of something like thirty miles all round can be efficiently observed from the pilot's seat. It is good to know that the armies of both General Marshall and of Sir Edmund Allenby, on the Mesopotamia and Palestine fronts, have all the aeroplanes they require.—[Photograph No. 1 by Alfieri.]



## MEN WHO SAVED THE

Great heroism was shown were attacked by German darkness at about 1 a.m. trawler and seven drifters and run " naval raids. Engineman A. Noble, the t



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## Heroes of the Drifter "Violet May."



## MEN WHO SAVED THEIR BURNING SHIP: CHIEF ENGINEMAN J. EWING AND SECOND ENGINEMAN A. NOBLE.

Great heroism was shown by the crews of the patrol-boats that were attacked by German destroyers in the Straits of Dover in the darkness at about 1 a.m. in the morning of February 15, when a trawler and seven drifters were sunk in one of the enemy's "tip-and-run" naval raids. Chief Engineman J. Ewing and Second Engineman A. Noble, the two men shown in our photographs (in the

upper one, with their ship's tattered flag) belonged to the crew of a drifter that was set on fire. They escaped in a small boat, taking with them two wounded comrades; but, when the German destroyers had gone, they gallantly returned to their burning ship, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames and bringing her safely into port.—[Photos. by G.P.U.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XC.—THE 20TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

## THE PHANTOM TRUMPETER.

WHEN Sir David Baird took an expeditionary force out to the Cape of Good Hope in 1805, he disembarked the larger part of his troops in Table Bay; but, on account of the safer landing, and also to guard against any failure at Cape Town, he detached the 20th Light Dragoons and the 38th Foot to go ashore at Saldanha Bay. There the beach was admirably suited for a landing, which General Beresford carried out successfully. The shores of Saldanha Bay were not, even in those early days, entirely inhospitable. The British troops found a few stores at the waterside, and these places of business had also some pretensions to the dignity of hotels or restaurants. At any rate, they could provide a meal, and the troops halted for their first dinner ashore. This was doubly welcome, for the voyage had been tedious. It had been even irksome, for Sir David had gone mad on the goose-step and had kept all ranks continually at drill when the weather made it at all possible.

The newly disembarked, therefore, fell upon their meal merrily. The menu included the novelty of ostriches' eggs. These, with the top

knocked off, were cooked in hot ashes; they tasted not unlike an omelette, and were palatable—but very indigestible, as the banqueters were to discover.

Late in the afternoon, the 20th and the 38th were ordered to fall in for the march inland to Thé Fontein, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The first look of South Africa was not inviting. The Saldanha country seemed an interminable waste of sand on which appeared few signs of life. Now and then an ostrich would be silhouetted against the skyline. Once or twice the column started one of these birds, whereat a trooper or two gave chase—to no purpose, for the ostrich at full stretch can beat any horseflesh. But these diversions were welcome

enough in a toilsome march, where the deep sand caused at least one-third of every pace to be lost. No more irritating thing can

[Continued on leaf.]



ON THE ITALIAN MOUNTAIN FRONT: MR. G. WARD PRICE, BRITISH CORRESPONDENT (LEFT); AND M. GEORGES SCOTT, THE WELL-KNOWN FRENCH ARTIST.

It will be noted that both are wearing goggles to protect their eyes from the dazzling light of the snow.

Italian Official Photograph.



ON THE EGYPTIAN FRONT: HIGH EXPLOSIVES BURSTING NEAR AN OUTPOST.—[Photograph supplied by Topical.]



Ht a



## A SOLDIER'S WIFE

According to the final revised air-raid on Paris on the night among the 33 persons killed the 16 persons who were killed all the victims took place at and at times left to the families.



## At a funeral of Victims of the Paris Air-Raid.



### A SOLDIER'S WIFE AND CHILDREN KILLED AS THE MAN RETURNED ON LEAVE: FOLLOWING.

According to the final revised casualty list of the victims of the air-raid on Paris on the night of January 30-31, two children were among the 33 persons killed within the city, while 3 were among the 16 persons who were killed in the suburbs. The funerals of all the victims took place at the expense of the State, on dates and at times left to the families to determine. Special plots in the

cemeteries were allotted at the public cost. In the case of the funeral illustrated, the circumstances were exceptionally sad. A German bomb killed the two children of the soldier (seen following the remains at the funeral) and their mother, the man's wife, at the same time. On the very next morning the soldier in question, an artilleryman, arrived home on ten days' leave.

## DRAGOONS.

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[Continued overleaf.]



[plied by Topical.]



be endured by the soldier than going that cheats him of the full return for energy expended.

Ahead of the little force went the 20th Light Dragoons and the Light Company of the 38th, under Sir Robert Wilson. As they trudged along and evening approached they began to regret the

But as they advanced it now seemed to recede. Yet it was never still. The enemy seemed content to advertise his whereabouts. Orders were given to speed up the pace. Miles of sand slipped by (in two senses), the ostrich-eggs lay heavier and heavier, but still duty and the one clear call from the wild kept the Dragoons at it. Now the notes would sound a little to the right, now to the left, but always ahead. The distance could not, it seemed, be diminished between the column and that elusive trumpeter. Was the slim enemy luring them on to some ambush? Was he real? Was it some devil of the uncharted African wilderness? Oh, for a shout, a shot—anything to make touch with the tangible world! Night and the desert (and indigestion), hard going, and ever the eerie bleat of that receding horn.

The soldiers' lot was not a happy one.

Still there was no giving up. Midnight came and passed. The eldritch trumpeter knew no rest. And so, until the east brightened to the dawn, they followed where he led. With

weary eyes at sunrise they blinked about them. They had come far. Where were they? Back at the farmhouse from which they had set out!

And away yonder, on a kopje, still blowing his



AFTER THE MACHINE HAD BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BY ONE OF OUR AIRMEN: REMAINS OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE WHICH CAME OVER OUR LINES ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE.—[British Official Photo.]

ostrich-eggs, which sat very heavy on their consciences. A halt seemed very desirable, and at last, just as it was getting dark, the welcome relief came. The column reached a farmhouse, a most cheerful sight amid the desert, and there they hoped to rest for the night. But it was not to be.

The quick Southern darkness had fallen, and the men were beginning to enjoy what ease they could snatch, when a sound broke the silence of the plain.

"What's that?" said one trooper to another.

"Sounds like a bugle."

"None of ours, though."

"Bad luck for us, if it isn't. It'll be boot and saddle again, boys."

The officers listened also. The notes sounded nearer and more distinct. It was no British bugle, but undoubtedly that of Jansen's advanced guard. The Dutch were at hand. So boot and saddle it was, and under the African starlight the little British army went out to look for the enemy. And that

"little British army went a (big drum)long way."

They steered for the bugle, which had seemed to be advancing in their direction.

confounded horn, was a herdsman. All night long he had been rounding up his beasts. The 20th had done the grand round with him.



AFTER THE MACHINE HAD BEEN BROUGHT DOWN BY ONE OF OUR AIRMEN: REMAINS OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE WHICH CAME OVER OUR LINES ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE.—[British Official Photo.]



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#### W.R.N.S. : (1) A MARCH-P

From the time of the raising of the Women's Royal Naval Service, whether the Navy would not find of value, and the idea has taken under the title of the "Wrens."



## The "Wrens": A Review at the Crystal Palace.



W.R.N.S. : (1) A MARCH-PAST ; (2) COMMODORE SIR R. WILLIAMS-BULKELEY ; DAME KATHARINE FURSE.

From the time of the raising of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, popularly known as the W.A.A.C., it has often been asked whether the Navy would not find a somewhat similar organisation of value, and the idea has taken form and substance in the Women's Royal Naval Service, which promises to be equally valuable under the title of the "Wrens." The new naval body has its

quarters at the Crystal Palace, where the first officers and ratings who have completed their training were inspected the other day by Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, R.N.R., who is seen in our second picture with Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., the Director, who may be congratulated upon the success of her organisation.—[Photos. by T. H. Everitt.]

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## The "Wrens" at the Crystal Palace:



AN ORGANISATION WHICH IS ALREADY POPULAR: AN  
"Why should the Navy wait?" That, in effect, was the idea which was very much in the public mind, and has led to the organisation of a body of voluntary workers who promise to prove of similar value to the Navy as the W.A.A.C. is to the Army. The movement has been fostered and developed under the energetic lead of Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E.; and

## A Successful



INSPECTION OF THE W.R.N.S.  
her staff of Directors and Princip  
Richard Henry Williams-Bulkeley,  
to right) Commodore Sir Richard V



Crystal Palace:

## A Successful Body of Practical Helpers.



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### INSPECTION OF THE W.R.N.S. AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

her staff of Directors and Principals work hard and loyally with her and are making the new body a success. Commander Sir Richard Henry Williams-Bulkeley, C.B., held an inspection in the Palace grounds, and the three central figures in our picture are (left to right) Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, Dame Katharine Furse, and Staff-Commander Roberts-Wray.—[Photo. T. H. Everitt.]



















































































